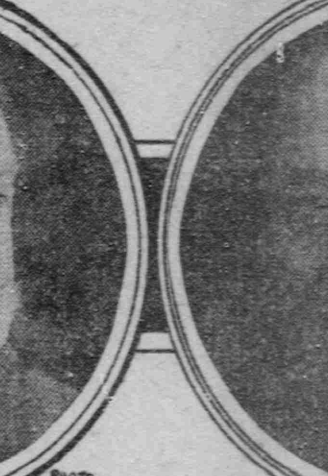


TAFT TALKS ON GREATNESS AND GLORY OF WASHINGTON

GATHERED AT DINNER GIVEN BY CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON IN HONOR OF NATION'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Speaker of the House.J. H. SMALL,
President of Board of Trade.

PRESIDENT TAFT



JOHN JAY EDSON



VICE PRESIDENT SHERMAN

WILLIAM F. GUIDE,
President Chamber of Commerce.F. H. HITCHCOCK,
Postmaster General.THEODORE W. NOYES,
Chairman reception committee.THREATEN EXPOSE
OF WHITLA CASEHelen Boyle Says Another
Man Was in Kidnapping.

HER HUSBAND 'THE GOAT'

Declares Suicide's Grave Better
Than Penitentiary.

"But Others Will Follow Us Down There," She Adds—Boyle Contends He "Had the Goods" on Relative of Whitla's, and Abduction of Child Was Planned When Payment of "Hush Money" Was Stopped.

Mercer, Pa., May 8.—Mrs. Helen Boyle was found guilty to-day of complicity in kidnapping Willie Whitla, of Sharon. The jury took only one ballot after court adjourned in the morning, which was sealed, and opened at 1:34 p. m.

Mrs. Boyle was in the court room with William McDermott, her brother, of Chicago. She heard the verdict with blanched face, as she anticipated that after the appeal of her attorney, ex-Judge Samuel Miller, to the jury she would be acquitted.

Judge Miller in his address to the jury said that the woman had committed no crime in Pennsylvania, but in Ohio, and that is where she should be tried. He admitted complicity in the kidnapping, but claimed the court had no jurisdiction. He will file a motion for a new trial.

Judge Williams said he would sentence Boyle and his wife Monday.

Penitentiary Means Death.
"Life in the penitentiary will kill me in a week or ten days, and rather than submit to this I would take the Dutch route."

Such is the bright outlook which Helen Boyle takes of her chances for freedom. Like her reputed husband, she is anxious to tell "something more" of the Whitla case.

"If Jamie and I are sent to the penitentiary," she said, "we will not go alone. Others will go with us or join us there soon. Half the truth has not been told in this case. One other man, who planned the whole affair, has not been arrested."

"I am willing to suffer for any crime I may have committed, but there is no evidence that I have been mixed up in this case, and rather than suffer injustice from this court I will quit this earth and take justice from my Maker."

Had "the Goods" on Relative.
The defense that Boyle wanted to make was that some time ago he "got the goods" on a relation of the Whitla family; that this man had been making payments regularly for some time to Boyle, but that he failed to make the payments of February 1 and March 1; that this man suggested to Boyle the kidnapping of Willie provided that the ransom money of \$10,000 would be forthcoming. For doing so Boyle was to get \$5,000, and was to

WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia—Showers and probably thunderstorms this afternoon or to-night. Tomorrow showers, followed by fair and cooler; moderate to brisk south to southeast winds.

ask for no more money from the instigator, who was to get the other half, \$5,000.

According to Boyle's statement to the attorney, the whole plan was framed up and mapped out, not by Boyle or Mrs. Boyle, but by the Sharon man. At the trial neither Schloss, the janitor of the school, nor the teacher, Miss Lewis, were called. The reason alleged is that it was Willie's relative who called at the school, and so easily got the boy and transferred him to Boyle at Warren, Ohio.

HELD IN WHITLA CASE.

Man Who Sent Letter Demanding \$10,000 Admitted to \$100 Bail.

Boston, May 8.—After a hearing that has continued for some days, United States Commissioner Hayes this afternoon held Ernest H. Martin, of Dorchester, for the Federal grand jury on the charge of sending a letter to James P. Whitla, of Sharon, Pa., demanding \$10,000 as a means of saving his son, Willie Whitla, from harm. Martin was allowed to go on his personal recognizance in \$100.

John W. Wright, who was arrested on the same charge with Martin, was held as a witness, and committed to the Charles street jail.

RYAN AT UNIVERSITY.

Financier Makes His First Visit to Virginia Institution.

Charlottesville, Va., May 8.—Thomas F. Ryan, the financier, who recently made a large gift to the University of Virginia's \$1,000,000 endowment fund, was to-day a guest of Senator Thomas S. Martin and of the university.

Despite the fact that Mr. Ryan was born in Nelson County and spent much of his time there, to-day was the first time that he ever visited the university. He was highly pleased with the college proper and his hospitable treatment.

The alumni board of trustees of Virginia's endowment fund was in session to-day, and the members of the board, with Mr. Ryan and Senator Martin, were entertained at luncheon in the university commons by President Alderman.

The members of the board were Judge Alexander P. Humphrey, of Louisville, Ky.; Charles J. Faulkner, of Washington; Egga Hinton, of Richmond; W. H. White, of Richmond, and W. W. Fuller, of New York.

The meeting was perhaps the most significant the board ever held. The \$1,000,000 endowment has placed new responsibilities on the board, and their business to-day was concerned with the investment of some of the money and the disposition of the income.

DEFEATED IN FIRST ROUND.

Florida House Turns Down Disfranchisement Provision.

Tallahassee, Fla., May 8.—The house of representatives to-day defeated the joint resolution which provided for the disfranchisement of the Florida negroes, but this does not dispose of the matter finally, as eleven members were absent, and a notice was given that a motion to reconsider will be made on Monday.

BOOM ROOSEVELT
AS GOTHAM MAYORNew York Republicans Con-
fident He Can Win.

HASN'T BEEN TOLD YET

Would Have to Establish Resi-
dence in the City.

Gen. Woodford and Other Leaders of the Party Believe the Demand for the Former President Will Be So Strong He Will Have to Cut Hunting Trip Short and Enter the Race—Next to Presidency.

New York, May 8.—A boom for Col. Theodore Roosevelt for mayor of New York was launched to-day by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and others in the Republican camp.

It has not only the backing of Gen. Woodford's prestige, but the support of other leaders who have for years been identified with Republican politics and policies.

The announcement was made after many conferences following Gen. Woodford's return from Europe a week ago on the Hamburg, the same ship which carried Col. Roosevelt to Naples on his way to the African jungle.

It is admitted that the boom has neither the knowledge nor consent of Col. Roosevelt, but those back of it believe there will be such an insistent demand for him as the Republican candidate that he will feel no other course is open to him except to cut short his hunting trip and return to lead the campaign.

Must Establish Residence.
It will be necessary for Col. Roosevelt to be back in New York by the midnight before election day and declare himself a resident of the city, but it has been determined by those back of the movement to nominate him that if this formality is complied with no question of his eligibility can be raised, in spite of the fact that he has had his voting residence at Oyster Bay, outside the city limits, for the last eight years.

"I certainly have some positive opinions about the mayoralty," said Gen. Woodford. "I was born in this city, and have lived here all my life, was a member of the commission which drew the first charter for the Greater New York, and am naturally deeply interested in the election of a man fit for the great office of mayor."

"If I had the power to nominate and elect the next mayor of New York, I should, without one moment's hesitation, make Theodore Roosevelt that man."

"He was born here and knows our city. He has been several terms in our legislature and has been governor and should know thoroughly the relations between our city and State. He has been police commissioner, and should know the inside working of the one department on which the essential well being of the city so largely depends."

PROMISES TO TELL REAL KIDNAPPER.

BY MRS. HELEN BOYLE.

I have been convicted of kidnapping Billy Whitla, but I am not guilty of the crime.

The fight only has begun, and when the smoke clears away there will be several proud names in Mercer County so besmirched that the owners never will hold their heads up again.

The real offender has only been hinted at. When Jimmy attempted to tell the name to the world he was compelled to desist, not only by counsel for the prosecution, but by his own lawyers, and the court as well.

They think that by putting Jimmy and me in the penitentiary our lips will be sealed, but this is not the case. So long as there is breath in either of our bodies, just so long will we continue to tell the name of the guilty one.

Probably Monday morning we will be given the opportunity which we have long sought. Then our attorney will make formal application for a retrial of both of us on technical grounds, and summarily these motions will be overruled by the court. We expect, as I un-

derstand it, before sentence is imposed, we will be given an opportunity to make our last statement. Then is when the whole truth will come out.

Without saying anything about the part Jimmy took in the affair, I will declare that I am innocent. This fact did not have any weight in my trial. I was destined to be convicted from the minute I was brought to the Mercer County jail. The conviction was based on what the people as a whole thought, and not on the evidence produced at the trial.

Our vaunted American spirit of fair play appears to have been entirely forgotten. By one act we have retrograded to the period when the Romans fed Christian girls to the lions in the arena. The people of Mercer County called for victims to wipe out the crime committed on the Whitla family. I was the sacrifice—the howling mob of Mercer citizens the lions.

They have pleased to call me the "woman of mystery," in spite of the force of detectives and special agents which they have had looking up my past life. I have beaten them, and they have

practically admitted that they cannot learn my identity. I have beaten them in this, and will win another and greater victory before all this is over. In my efforts to find justice I shall take my case to the highest tribunal in the land, but the "woman of mystery" I shall always remain. No power on earth can cause me to divulge my maiden name and birthplace.

My mother died at my birth, and to defame her good name would be, to my mind, a greater sin even than the one with which I stand convicted. My father is alive, but does not know where I am, nor that any trouble has befallen me. During the long weeks that I have lain in my cell here I frequently have said to myself, "Oh, what is the use?"

I am a fatalist, and gaze on death with comfort. Many times I have wished death was the penalty in this State. I have said that I expected this verdict. Like the coming of death, however, its realization brought a shock, and this shock has aroused all my fighting blood. I now have determined on combat, and if I die, then I die fighting.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

"Mr. Chairman and the solid men of Washington. (Applause.)"

"I wish to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the courtesy that you have extended to me this evening in this magnificent banquet, and in your coming here to take part in this occasion."

"I am proud of it, if it be the case, and I must believe it from the assurances given to-night, that this is the first time that a President of the United States has ever had the pleasure of meeting on such an occasion and under such circumstances the business men of Washington. (Applause.)"

Seeks Closer Ties.
"I hope for close intimacy. I hope that we may come together and we may discuss these things, because certainly we need it. (Applause.)"

"I take the utmost personal pride in the city of Washington. (Applause.)" "It thrills my heart every day to look out of the back windows of the White House for the short time I have been there—whenever I get the opportunity to see this beautiful city in which we are permitted to live—these avenues and streets constructed on a magnificent plan, looking forward for centuries; these trees planted with great foresight to make every part of Washington a park; these vistas into which always creeps unbidden that beautiful shaft that marks the memory of the founder of this city. (Great applause.)"

"I have not been here long in the city of Washington, as some men count it long. I was here two years between 1896 and 1897, four years from 1901 to 1902; but that is a little longer than Justice Stafford. (Continued applause.)"

"I have been a taxpayer. I have invested some money in land in Washington, and have not seen a dollar come out of it."

"I have sent my children to the public schools. I have hung to straps in street cars going both ways to the Capitol."

"I have bathed in the Potomac mud—in a bath tub."

"I have lunched at Harvey's on those steamed oysters."

"I have been a fan with my friend, 'Sunny Jim,' at the baseball park, and have had a love and cultivated it with him for tail-enders."

"And, therefore, I claim that I have been through experiences that ought to give me some of the local atmosphere and some of the local feeling of Washington."

"And yet, with all that, gentlemen, as I look about here into these smiling faces, these somewhat rotund forms that give evidence of prosperity (laughter), it is a little difficult for me to realize that it was about these cliffs and these slaves that Mr. Justice Stafford spoke."

Home of a Nation.

"In spite of that experience with respect to Washington, I am a nationalist. (Applause.)"

"This city is the home of the government of a nation, and when men who are just as much imbued with the principles of civil liberty as any who have come after, Washington at the head, put into the Constitution the provisions with reference to the government of the District of Columbia, they knew what they were doing, and spoke for a coming possible 80,000,000 of people, who should insist that the home of the government of that 80,000,000 of people should be governed by the representatives of that 80,000,000 of people (applause), and that if there were in that 80,000,000 of people men who desired to come and live in the grandeur of that Capital and live in a city of magnificent beauty, as this was, and enjoy all the privileges, then they come with their eyes open as to the character of the government that they were to have, and they must know that they must depend not upon the principles of ordinary governing in popular government, but that they must trust in order to secure their liberty—to get their guarantees—they must trust to the representatives of that 80,000,000 of people selected under that Constitution. (Applause.)"

"Now, I want to say, with deference to this discussion, that if this meeting, or subsequent meetings, are to be devoted to securing an amendment to the Constitution by which you are going to disturb the principle of two Senators from every State, and you are going to abolish the provision that was put in there ex industria by George Washington, you will not get ahead in the matter of better government in Washington by such meetings."

"I do not want to seem to be abrupt, but I believe it is possible by such meetings as this to arouse the interest."

"Birmingham Special."
New Train Via Southern Railway, Between Washington and Birmingham, Ala., via Atlanta, beginning Sunday, May 16, on following schedule: Leave Washington 4:30 p. m., arrive Atlanta 12:30 a. m. (Central time), Birmingham 4 p. m. The "Birmingham Special" will carry through Pullman sleeping car between Washington, Atlanta, and Birmingham. Southern Railway dining car service. This train will also have coach accommodations.

Dressed Fence, Palings, 2c a Foot. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th st. and N. Y. ave.

est of Congress and the Executive to the necessity of consulting the people of Washington, to let them act as Americans act when they don't have the right of suffrage."

"Let them act by the right of petition, and are they not exercising that right all the time? (Applause.)"

"Isn't it possible to determine, on the part of the committees of the House and the Senate, what the attitude of the Washington citizens is? 'Why, the government that we have to-day in Washington, everybody admits is a good government. Has it not been brought about through the aid of those committees in the House and Senate, who, you say, know nothing about Washington, and who make their knowledge, or lack of knowledge, ridiculous by showing it? We are all imperfect. We cannot expect perfect government, but what we ought to do is to pursue practical methods, and not, I submit with deference to Justice Stafford, make it seem as if the people of Washington were suffering some great and tremendous load and sorrow, when, as a matter of fact, they are the envy of the citizens of other cities."

A Federal City.

"Washington intended this city to be a Federal city, and it is a Federal city, and it tangles down to the feet of every man, whether he comes from Washington City, or Los Angeles, or Texas, when he comes and walks these city streets and starts to feel that this is my city; I own a part of this Capital (applause), and I envy for the time being those who are able to spend their time here."

"I quite admit that there are defects in the system of government by which Congress is bound to look after the government of the District of Columbia."

"It could not be otherwise under such a system, but I submit to the judgment of history that the results vindicate the foresight of the fathers."

Against the Franchise.

"Now, I am opposed to the franchise in the District (applause and cheers); I am opposed, and not because I yield to any one in my support and belief in the principles of self-government, but principles are applicable generally; and then, unless you make exceptions to the application of those principles, you will find that they will carry you to very illogical and absurd results."

"This was taken out of the application of the principle of self-government, was intended to put that in force in every other part of the country, and it was done because it was intended to have the representatives of all the people in the country control this one city, and to prevent its being controlled by the parochial spirit that would necessarily govern men who did not look beyond the city to the grandeur of the nation, and this as the representative of that nation. (Applause.)"

"I have got over being frightened by being told that I am forgetting the principles of the fathers. The principles of the fathers are maintained by those who maintain them with reason; and according to the fitness of things, and not by those who are constantly shaking them before the mass of the voters for the purpose of misleading them. (Applause.)"

What's to Be Done?

"Now, the question arises, What shall we do with the government of Washington? Shall we have the present board of three; shall we have one, or shall we have some other form? I confess I do not know. My predecessor has recommended a change of the present form so as to give the responsibility to one, with the view of seeing that one with the responsibility."

"On the other hand, it is said that three have worked well; that it gives more opportunity, possibly, for counsel, and that it takes away the bureaucratic character of the government."

"As I have said, I have reached no conclusion as to what recommendation I shall make to Congress on the subject. I fully concur with Justice Stafford in thinking that it would be most unwise to introduce into the District what I understand to be a bureaucratic form of government. (Applause.) That is right."

Bureaucratic Government.

"A bureaucratic form of government is one which, as we well described it, would make the War Department look after the streets; Dr. Wiley, possibly, look after the health (laughter); the Agricultural Department, through him, and the Treasury Department look after the finances."

"And so as to each branch of the government, you should go to the head of that particular department in the general government. I think that would be a very burdensome, a very awkward, a very clumsy system of government."

"I am strongly in favor of retaining the municipal form (applause)."

Continued on Page 5, Column 2.

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A NATIONAL CITY TO BE
DEVELOPED WISELY ALONG
BROAD NATIONAL LINES

WASHINGTON CITY.

Thanks to the President—the heartiest thanks!

He has rendered to the people of the District of Columbia a real, a substantial, and a lasting service. He has pointed the way to the city's future greatness. He has impressed forcibly upon the citizens of Washington the national characteristics of this fair city; that it is the nation's city, and will forever remain so. All this he has done in a plain, straightforward—almost a blunt—way. It will be kept in memory for some time—four years at least.

His plain, blunt talk silences mischievous agitation, stops unwholesome discussion, and dispels some attractive but unprofitable dreams.

Our District government is not going to be overturned. It may be strengthened in form, modified in some detail, and made to work more smoothly and effectively; but there is no thought of taking purely local affairs out of local hands and substituting bureaucracy rule, nor is anything revolutionary or radical contemplated in the premises—nothing whatever. We are going ahead as we have gone ahead so magnificently these thirty years just past—working out a magnificent destiny that was actually planned—not dreamed of—by Washington and L'Enfant long years ago. We are not going to build in a helter-skelter, haphazard fashion, but along well-defined, inspiring lines which lead and can only lead to further greatness and enduring glory.

A one-headed or triple-headed government? Why, that is a mere detail. The President's mind is open. If executive affairs only were to be dealt with, then a single executive, of course; but, since minor legislative powers are involved, then—well, perhaps, it may be the part of wisdom to adhere to the system that has stood the test of three decades.

Local suffrage? Impossible! Direct representation in Congress? A thing to dream about.

We have the President's views. They are sound—sound and patriotic, and full of cheer. To be sure, the question of disfranchising for all time a great body of people—a fast-growing body—and denying them a voice even in the election of a President or in the choice of the Congress that controls the District, goes unsolved. It serves for academic debate at present, though propounded in no academic manner by the eloquent Justice Stafford. The distant future may deal with it.

The President's utterance has cleared the atmosphere. Therefore, the District thanks him and gives thanks for the opportunity that brought forth that utterance.

It is as a national city, gentlemen, that Washington is great to-day, and it is as a national city that it is destined to be one of the greatest cities on earth, if not the greatest.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD.

CLUB BOYS STRIKE.

Quit Fashionable Denver Club Because Japanese Is Employed.

Denver, May 8.—The white bellboys at the Denver Club struck to-day because the steward refused to discharge a little Japanese who was added to the corps this morning. "We quit," cried the spokesman, "unless the brown boy goes."

"Then you quit," replied the steward, and to-night the smelter magnates, bankers, and other prominent citizens at the club were waited on by the Japanese.

Low Round-trip Rates to Savannah, Ga. Via Southern Railway May 17, 18, and 19; final limit June 2, 1909; account General Assembly Presbyterian Church. 706 15th st. and 8th P. st.

J. H. Small & Sons, Florists. 14th and G sts., Washington; Waldorf Astoria and 11th Broadway, New York.

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Dressed Boards (Good), 2c a Foot. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th st. and N. Y. ave.

Common Flooring, 1 1/2c a Foot. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th st. and N. Y. ave.

Alabama Flooring (Good), 2c a Foot. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th st. and N. Y. ave.

Lumber Prices Have Dropped Again. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th st. and N. Y. ave.